CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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Insurance.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

Business Cards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOODWARD & SALTONSTALL, STOCK COMMISSION AND NOTE BROKERS, No. 62 Clark street, Chicago. Loans negotiated; Money in Paper bought and sold. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks New York, other foreign, or the times. [ap1-y]

UNDERHILL & BRADFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS, 64 Clark street, Chicago. [ap1-y]

H. & G. B. CARPENTER, PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS, New York State street, near the Lake House, a large supply of Beef and Pork on hand, or kept to order. Particular attention paid to packing pork on commission, or for storage. [ap1-y]

JOHNSON, PARNSWORTH & CO., WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Dealers to their Stock of SOAPS AND CANDLES, which they manufacture at their works in the city. Sangamon and Lake streets, N. B. Lake street. [ap1-y]

D. P. TIEMANN & CO., 9 Fulton street, New York, MANUFACTURERS OF OIL AND WATER COLORS, VARNISHES, &c., and IMPORTERS OF FRENCH ZINC WHITE, &c. Circulars and Price Lists forwarded upon application to the manufacturers. [ap1-y]

BUTZ & SCHIFFER, NO. 188 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLS., Call the attention of each and every merchant to their extensive and well selected stock of American, English and German HARDWARE, Cutlery, Tools, Nails, Glass, &c. Being agents for several Manufacturing Houses in the Eastern States, as well as in Europe, we are able to offer more good solid inducements to the Hardware and country trade to purchase, and solicit a share of their patronage. BUTZ & SCHIFFER, 188 Lake st. [ap1]

O. EATON & CO. IMPORTERS OF GUNS, RIFLES & SPORTING Apparatus, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Gun Makers' Materials, Rifles and Shot Guns Repaired, Percussion Caps, Agents for Powder, Shot and Lead. No. 81 Lake Street, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, Illinois. [ap1-y]

CHAPMAN, BENSLEY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF Furs, Hats, Caps, will keep constantly a large stock of French Calf Skins, Tanners' Oil and Lasts. Also, dealers in Hides, Skins, Sheep Pelts, Wool and Furs, and highest price paid in Cash for Muskrats. Adams' Block, No. 81 North Wolcy street, near the C. A. C. R. R. Freight Depot, Chicago, Ill. [ap1-y]

CHAS. M. J. DUPUY & CO., AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF IMPROVED Farms and Real Estate generally, corner Madison avenue and South Wasnsw street. [ap1-y]

G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT, OFFICE IN BENTLEY'S BUILDING, (UP Stairs) 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. References—John Wilkinson, Esq., President N. S. & N. I. R. R.; Rev. R. H. Clarkson, Chicago; Thos. George & Co., Chicago; John Hogan, Chicago. [ap1-y]

S. P. DICK. S. P. DICK & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Lead Pipe, Sixth street (east side), between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. All orders for the purchase of Lead Pipe can be promptly filled. [ap1-y]

G. WENTWORTH SCOTT, PRODUCE AND GENERAL BROKER, No. 96 and 98 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. References—Messrs. George Smith & Co., Boston. [ap1-y]

THOMSON & ALSTON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Paints, French and American Window Glass, Putty, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, and Painters' and Glaziers' Materials, 105 Randolph street (both sides) to Bridge House Tavern. [ap1-y]

PINKERTON & CO. NORTH-WESTERN POLICE AGENCY, (No. 22 Washington street, corner of Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois) Will promptly execute all business entrusted to them in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Northern Indiana. [ap1-y] EDWARD A. ROCKER.

Stone and Lime.

A. H. TAYLOR & CO., JOLIET, ILL'S, Dealers in Stone and Lime. All kinds of Stone and Stone Work Lime kept constantly on hand. BOYD & SPENCER, Agents, mch7-3m-y 25 Dearborn st., corner Lake, Chicago, Ill.

ROCKER, INNIS & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND Dealers in Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c., No. 11 South Water street. [ap1-y]

CHARLES W. COLSON, SILVER PLATER, BELL HANGER AND Locksmith, at the old stand of Fox & Nelson, 85 Randolph street, Chicago. Every description of Plating for Gentlemen, carriage and harness makers. Church and Door Plates, Knobs, Bell Pulls, Lightning Rod Points, Gilding

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 53 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning.....Feb. 3, 1857.

Gov. Geary and the Ruffians.

Gov. GEARY does not seem to have a smooth time of it with the Ruffians. The latter are bullying and obstinate, but still they are compelled to yield on one point—the test oath,—and will be compelled to yield on all others where they are wrong. No matter. The work is well nigh completed. Kansas will be free, and Missouri, too, will be free. See latest Kansas news on first page.

Presbyterian Minister Suspended.

The Presbytery of Miami, at a recent meeting in Dayton, having sustained a charge with its several specifications, principally tabled, against the Rev. Simeon Brown, adopted the following resolution as its sentence:

Resolved, That said Rev. Simeon Brown be, and he hereby is, suspended from the exercise of the gospel ministry, as in the judgment of this Presbytery, disqualified by his errors, to expound the doctrines of God's word, and administer the ordinances of the gospel in accordance with the doctrinal standards of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, until he gives satisfactory evidence of repentance.

In passing the resolution there was but one negative vote, which was cast by Mr. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Ruling Elder of the Lebanon Church, of which Mr. Brown is pastor. The suspended minister, we understand, believes in a general atonement, which is contrary to the views of his Church; the latter teaching in effect, that Christ died only for those who shall be saved. Mr. Brown proposes to carry the case before the General Assembly, which meets in the spring, and in the meantime he will submit to the decision of the Presbytery. He is sustained by his church at Lebanon.

County Agricultural Societies.

(For the Chicago Tribune.)

MR. EDITOR:

I see our friend "R." thinks the Legislature has "no right" to make appropriations to encourage County Agricultural Societies as proposed by the bill now before the Legislature, and that he "should be sorry to see the farmers of Illinois annually beseiging the Legislature for one-horse gratuities." The bill is the very thing to prevent the *annual* beseiging. It provides that $100 shall be annually paid to each County Society till otherwise ordered. As to the "right" of the Legislature—how will friend "R." maintain his position? Where are his reasons? Nearly every State encourages education by appropriating money to the support of Colleges and Seminaries and Schools; many even where they have a sectarian or a professional object principally in view. Some even venture a few dollars to these, only educational establishments of the Farmers and Mechanics. If their action is contrary to the spirit or Constitution of our government, let friend "R." demonstrate it and I will go with him. Otherwise let him help us in the up hill work of establishing our

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

New Books.

THE BRITISH ESSAYIST. Little, Brown & Co. Boston. S. C. Griggs, Chicago.

There are before us seven volumes of the British Essayists. These embrace the "Connoisseur," "Mirror," "Idler" and "Lounger." The services rendered to the world and the cause of good letters, by the dissemination of these standard compositions, cannot be over-estimated.—They are smooth and polished; but they are generally read—proof enough that they are meritorious and deserve to be read.

The "Connoisseur" is the work of Messrs. Colman and Thornton—two graduates of the Oxford University. It was their purpose to assail the reigning follies of the day, and they did it. GEORGE COLMAN was its originator, and as the author of the 'Jealous Wife,' in 1761, as well as a successful essayist, took front rank among the most successful writers of that period. He was a careless fellow—lazy, of brilliant, dreamy, if strong in talent. When No. 101 of the "Connoisseur" appeared, COLEMAN saw it at the publishers—found in it a production of very inferior merit—and, "at the last pinch," sat down and wrote the article which bears that number. He was ready, imaginative, profuse. The "Connoisseur" will be found entertaining—interior, in a certain sense, but still important as helping on the large and noble purposes of period'cal writing.

The "MIRROR" comes next. It was the joint production of the best wits of Scotland. Mr. H. MCKENZIE, of Edinburgh, was its conductor, and as *survey* was an important object, the remainder of the contributors to it were not known. But HOME, GRAHAM, CULLEN, TYTLER, ABERCROMBIE, &c., were its chief contributors, and this is enough to commend the work. The *Mirror* is good in motive—generous in purpose—just in sentiment—and brave always in the support of virtue.

The "*Lounger*" is a continuation of the *Mirror*—the same in spirit—tendency—aim—and style. Both are the produces of the same minds.

The "*Idler*" is from the pen of Dr. JOHNSON. Its articles were written for "The Universal Chronicle or Weekly Gazette," in 1798. Every student will value this volume, and procure it.

The Editor of these Books deserves great credit and should receive it; but we must not overlook the Publishers. They have given us, in these volumes, models of neat typographical beauty—they are convenient as to size, simple, and sure to find a place in every good library. We have say, they design to make their penny out of it; we care not about that, so that they give us what is spirited, and pure, and eloquent in fitting stamp and with appropriate simplicity and elegance. This Messrs. Brown, Little & Co. have done, and, therefore, we desire to give them our heartiest "God Speed." When we have such results of American enterprise and Editorial ability, it is proper that the Press should encourage, and the public sustain them.

Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch.

This is the name of a gifted young Baptist Preacher of the Tremont Temple, Boston. Last week the Boston *Times* charged him with certain licentious conduct; the result was an examination, and he stands acquitted by his clerical and lay friends. The Rev. Gentleman made a statement, asserted his own innocence, confessing only, that he took some Bourbon whiskey in a state of extreme weakness and as a medicine.

Since his acquittal, the Boston *Times* reiterates its charges. That Journal of last Wednesday, says:—

"Yesterday afternoon, a meeting to take into consideration the subject was held in the vestry of the Tremont Temple, at which found the fatty of different persuasions were invited. Particular attention was paid to the religious community of East Cambridge in distributing the invitations to attend the convocation; but, by a remarkable omission, *not one of the persons who was witness of the moral delinquency of the Rev. accused, and who could have furnished unimpeachable evidence in his case, was invited to be present.* People may judge how far deliberations conducted under such auspices may be calculated to elicit the truth and the facts. But we care not, they have been the result of this investigation—no matter to what conclusions, if any, the body arrived, concerning the guilt or innocence of the accused,—we have but a proper duty to the community to perform, and that is to expose the character of the charge. This we are prepared to do by the affidavit of Mr. Ephraim F. Barber, one of the landlords of the Cragie House, East Cambridge, who detected a man who proved to be the Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, in a room in his house on the 15th January last, in criminal conversation with a woman not his wife. Details in future. Furthermore, we have the affidavit of Mr. Samuel Giddings, driver on the East Cambridge and Boston line of Omnibuses, which proves the Rev. gentleman to have been detected in a position which no man ever was seen, in with a strange lady, and not have been sufficient to furnish proof positive that sexual intercourse had taken place. If these proofs are not sufficient to attest the delinquency of the Rev. Mr. Kalloch, let himself or his friends court public investigation, and not talk over the matter in private conclave, in the absence of witnesses who can prove the Rev. gentleman's transgressions and his fall from grace.

It is not likely that this case, which seems to excite great interest in Massachusetts, will rest here. Rev. Mr. Kalloch, will not be content with the verdict of his friends, nor will the public. The *Times* courts a legal investigation, and that, doubtless, will take place. It will be used for libel, we suppose, and the court and jury will determine which side is to blame—the paper or the parson.

IRELAND.—The London *Times* of a late date remarks that "the time-honored phrase 'of poor old Ireland' may be considered as wanting something which has now ceased to be true. On the 1st of January, at the commencement of a new year, we may venture to predict that 'old poverty Ireland' will much longer be the more appropriate denomination. On all sides we hear of increasing agriculture, increasing poor rates, increasing of spirit of enterprise, good feeling between landlord and tenant, and every other symptom of rising prosperity."

Emancipation.

Good ELIJAH BURRITT has a scheme of Emancipation which it may be well to consider and discuss, but which can only help on the work as it shall promote such consideration and discussion. The plan proposed by him is not a working plan. It is note-worthy chiefly because of its benevolence, and the spirit of cooperation which it suggests.

But there are practical signs, on the subject, in Missouri which indicate, not only a steady onward movement in behalf of emancipation, but which promises a direct and practical action on the subject. The first great barrier is broken down. Emancipation is no longer a forbidden subject. The slaveholder can no longer brand it is as heresy, and party is equally powerless in "taboling" it. All sides in Missouri hold it fit be an open subject—one which may and should be discussed, and which should not prevent those favoring it from holding office. Thus, the National Democratic Party of Missouri, have elected two Emancipationists to office, while the "Radicals" are openly for it—and declare "that the rights of free labor, and the principle of free soil and the emancipation of slaves shall be maintained."

We referred the other day to the debate which sprung up in the House of representatives of the Missouri Legislature when Mr. BLAIR, an avowed emancipationist, was nominated and elected by the National Democratic party. Since then we have read the debate.—That is cheering in every respect. To give our readers some idea of its tone and spirit, we will quote part of the able speech of Mr. Brown, one of the members from St. Louis. He said:

I am a freesoiler, and I don't deny it. No word or vote of mine shall ever inure to the benefit of such a monstrous and abhorrent doctrine as the extension of slavery over the patrimony of the free white laborers of the country. I am, sir, for the greatest good to the greatest number, and against the system which monopolizes the free and fertile territory of our country for a few slave-holders, to the exclusion of thousands upon thousands of the sinewy sons of toil, who in peace and war are the foundations and ramparts of the social edifice. The time will come, sir, and perhaps very soon, when the people will rale for their own benefit, and not for that of a class which, numerically speaking, is insignificant. In that near day Democracy will not only mean the rule of that sovereign people, but the rule of the sovereign people for themselves, and the dignity as well as the rights of free labor will be recognized. Therefore it is, sir, that, standing here in the midst of the assembled Legislature of Missouri, I am proud to know myself a FREE-SOILER.—Let those who are scared at names shrink from the positions, if they will. I should never feel alarmed at meeting the issue under whatever name, or style, or title, or shape, or form it may come. And furthermore, I would add, sir, that whenever the question may arise, whenever the contest comes between the labor of the white man and the labor of the slave, I SHALL TAKE MY STAND ON THE SIDE OF THE WHITE MAN. Here in Missouri I shall support the rights, the dignity, and welfare of the 300,000 non-slave-holders in preference to upholding and perpetuating the despotacy of the 30 000 slave-holders who inhabit our State. My sympathies are with the toiling masses and not with the privileged few, and while I shall be far from designing any violation of the rights of property of any class, yet I conceive *his labor* to be as much the property of the white laboring man, as the slave is the property of the slaveholder, and as much entitled to the fostering care and the protection of government at any vested right in the commonwealth. I shall be glad to see both protected so long as they may be co-extent, but I shall earnestly look forward to the day when by a wise and salutary system of emancipation, Missouri may rid herself of the evils and incubus of slavery, and open wide her rich harvest fields and unbosom her mineral wealth to the free hands of her free white population. Such are my sentiments, sir, upon this subject, and I scruple not to avow them openly and with no shadow of concealment.

Mr. PRICE, of Green. It is time to begin now.

Mr. BROWN. Neither am I tremulous upon the point, sir. Let it begin when it will, and now as well as any time.

Mr. GLOVER was equally decided. So were other members. And what is more and better, the discussion, the' animated, was conducted without bitterness or personality. Indeed, the *Democrat* of St. Louis, praises the subject as one of the grandest cases propounded to any people, and calls upon those who would make Missouri "great" in wealth, great in political power, great in intelligence, to remove Slavery from her borders, and in the place of the 80,000 slaves now occupied there to receive 200,000 freemen who would flock in to occupy their places. This able Journal says:

It is remarkable that aristocracy in every age and country, has planted itself upon the idea of property as established by law. When the French Republican asked for bread or work, he is met with an enunciation of the rights of property; when the Irishman asks for tenant rights, that the profits of his own labor may be secured to him, the grinding landlord shelters himself behind his rights of property, and sternly refuses the demand. It is so everywhere. We grant the rights of property, and should not favor any movement for emancipation which would not secure full compensation to the slaveholder for the safety of the State is the supreme law, and enough has recently transpired to show to the discerning that our future safety would be best maintained by putting in operation a gradual system of emancipation.

The opponents of the movement will urge two objections to it—the debt which the purchase of the slaves would entail on the State, and the agitation which would ensue. By the last census there was in round numbers 80,000 slaves in Missouri, valued at $50,000,000. Our railroads when completed will have cost that sum, and the State, so far from being impoverished by the expenditure, will be much richer than it was when those great works were commenced. A few years hence the State will be better able to loan $50,000,000 than it is now to bear the burden of the $19,000,00 given to the railroads, and no one can say that this burden is onerous. England, with a national debt of $4,000,000,000, has $700,000,000 to the Colonies as compensation for emancipating their slaves. Even as a financial question there is nothing startling in it, especially when it is remembered that land would double in value simultaneously with the passage of the constitutional amendment authorizing its enactment.

There need be no pernicious agitation, and even if there should, it is the penalty which we cannot avoid paying at some time; and it is easier to pay it now than in the future. Who that witness passing events and influences, is not sensible of the fact that great internal convulsions await the slave States? Better to grapple with the danger in time, if danger there be, and avert it, than wait until it becomes formidable. One thing is certain, or history is no guide: that is, that slavery cannot be perpetuated anywhere. An agitation now would be the effort of the social system to throw off a disease which has benumbed its vitals; hereafter it would be the struggle for life with a mortal sickness. But we do not apprehend any agitation more violent than has been forced upon us for years by the proslavery politicians. Agitating the slavery question has been their constant business, and nothing more has resulted from it than their elevation to office—to very trifling evil, by the way—and the temporary agitation of Kansas.

Besides, we know that all the free States emancipated their slaves, and England and France theirs suddenly; and we have yet to learn that a dangerous agitation arose in any instance.

The state cant of "loyalty to the institutions of the State," is preached daily and widely by the slaveocracy. Was Virginia loyal to her institutions when she abolished primogeniture? Was Pennsylvania loyal to hers when she abolished slavery? Were the colonies loyal to theirs when they abolished royalty? This is the cry with which bigots intimidate fools. Loyalty to existing institutions stats out all reform. There is one institution to which all democrats should be ever loyal, and only one—the sovereignty of the people. All other institutions must conform to that or pass to exist.

We do not deny that a noble principle is embodied in conservatism, but we also say that it has been the rock and castle of tyrants and oligarchies in every age. Our party in Missouri has been conservative in all things, and yet it could not prevent the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas outrages, and the disunion agitations last summer. We have held the balance of power, trying with all our might to keep it poised; but the weight of the nigger was thrown in by our enemies, and the disturbed equilibrium we were unable to restore. All honest men and women who holds the balance • betwixt Astrea and the oppression slight, would grow weary of such a task. We have wearied of it, and (speaking for ourselves) we now trust our fortunes and our fate to this great cause of emancipation.

Nobly resolved! No bigot pause could rouse the mind or stir the sympathies of man. The time has come, too, for its full discussion and if Missouri shall lead off in the right direction, if looking practically to the great interests, of the State and of Humanity—never to slavery be separated—if she shall decree for EMANCIPATION, *Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee* will follow in rapid succession, and become the homes of a free, enterprising and great people.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF A LADY IN WHITE PORPOISE.—Mrs. Major Delafield, wife of the Commandant at Westpoint, narrowly escaped a fatal accident last week. She was riding down to the ferry wharf, when her horse took fright, rushed down the hill, struck his head against a wall, killing him instantly; and threw Mrs. Delafield, and the orderly who was driving, on to fifteen feet over into the water, fortunately doing neither any serious harm. The wagon also, was entirely uninjured. The ferry boat was just approaching the wharf and the guard just received, and the horses promptly rescued such substance as was required.

The revenue of the British Government for 1856 was $72,510,588 or about five times the annual revenue of the United States, or so many pounds in the United States currency in dollars. The revenue for 1856 is about [illegible] pounds more than that of 1855.

Ruling on Lake Superior.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR, December 27th, 1856.

Messrs. Editors:—We are without an overland mail, as yet, and when we shall get the mail by way of Green Bay, is more than we can tell. Between Marquette, this place, and Ontonagon, the carriers travel regularly, but from the former place to Green Bay the contract is in the hands of a Mr. Whitney, who possesses little or no energy, and seems to care very little about the performance of his duty. Last winter, our first overland mail came to hand on the 8th of January. Complaints were made to the Post-office Department, and our wants properly represented. We asked that the mail for our Copper Region might be carried from some point on the Wisconsin River, in Wisconsin, direct to the mines in the Ontonagon district. No attention has been given our wishes in this respect. The copper sent out of the country, and the supplies brought into it, amount in value to nearly $3,000,000 per annum; and it can be said, that no other part of the United States, doing one half of the business we do, is so poorly furnished with mail facilities as the Copper Region of Lake Superior. We hope the Administration elect will show us some attention.

From the 10th to the 23d instants, we had almost constant snow. On the high lands it has fallen to the depth of five feet. Along the Lake shore it is but about two to two and a half feet. The weather has at no time been cold. Our harbors have only been filled with ice a few days. Fields of ice are beginning to form on the Lake. We have had high winds, and the snow has been blown into drifts in the openings and clearings about the mines, so that our roads are very much blocked up.

The mines are doing well. Their product for the year ending the 30th ult., will not vary much from 5,500 tons. This will yield, of pure or ingot copper, about 70 per cent. The shipments of some of the mines will not produce more than 50 per cent, and then from some others it will yield 80 per cent. It is thought that the whole capital invested in all the mines of the country, good and bad, will not vary much from $4,000,000. In this amount are included all of the earlier expenditures at points along the shore of the Lake, which were wholly wasted, and the works long since abandoned. The profits which will have been made from the workings of two of our mines, for the past year, will not vary much from $450,000. This amount would give an interest on the whole capital expended in the country, of over 11 per cent. There are thirty-one mines now working, and only five which do not sell copper.

Among the new mines in this part of the District which may be said to look well, are the French mines near Copper Harbor, working upon the north side of the great ridge of the country, the Central, the Garden City and the Pewabic in the Napoleon shaft, ninety feet below the surface, in the first mentioned mine, a mass of very fine copper, of three tons, has been met with. The point is about 300 feet from the Washington shaft, from which about eight tons of mass copper has been taken during the past season. About sixty men are employed at the mine. It is being worked under the direction of a French Engineer, and in the true mining style or fashion. It is being laid open by shafts and galleries, preparatory to extensive operations hereafter.

The produce of the Central mine for the past year has been fifty-three tons of mass and barrel copper, which has been sent to the smelting house, in Pittsburgh, and about 1000 tons of mixed lime rock and copper, worth from two to three per cent. The mass and barrel copper will yield seventy per cent. The produce of the mine for the last year was a little over fifty-three tons of mass copper, which gave eighty per cent. of copper. But very little stamp work was taken out of the mine that year. The force employed numbers sixty men.

The Garden City commenced operations in August last, with an expenditure of only $50 to $400 per month. Some surface improvements were required to be made before much mine work could be done. At present eight miners are at work in the lime, and in the sah and sandstone rock, both of which are producing a rich stamp work and some barrel copper. Already there has been taken from the lime more copper in that kind of work, than would pay all expenses of the Company. It is thought the stamp work will yield four per cent. on an average; some of it will go as high as ten per cent. It is expected that this Company will erect early next season, a stamping mill. They can get all the stamp work they want, and if the vein be worked, there is not much doubt of mass copper being found.

The Pewabic mine has produced over 100 tons of mass and barrel copper this year, the yield of which will be a little under fifty per cent. This mine has spent $35,000, besides the amount for which the copper of last year sold. The produce of the mine this year—the second year of operations—will give a considerable profit. The copper has wholly been taken from a metalliferous bed, not from a vein. This Company will erect a stamping mill another season.

Some valuable discoveries have lately been made on the Eagle Harbor and Washington locations, and an examination is now being made for another vein at the Connecticut mine.

SPRINGFIELD AS SEEN BY A LADY.

(For the Chicago Tribune.)

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 29.

The St. Nicholas party was a grand affair and highly enjoyed by the gay portion of the citizens and visitors. Could all the beauty and dress be well described, it would fill a volume and be an interesting subject for all who have not present. Those who witnessed it will long have those visions of grace and beauty floating before their "minds eye," sleeping or waking. We could discover no particular belle of the evening, all appeared so well and each had some charm of beauty or manner to call forth admiration. Old and young married and single mingled in the dance of promenade, and seemed to equally enjoy it. The supper was superb. All kinds of refreshments abundant, and the greatest epicure present had his tastes gratified. But enough of this, "the day after the ball" is always a dull one and rather a poor one in which to write a lively discription of the past gaiety.

We have met some wan and merry faces in the halls this morning; they did not seem at all like the happy faces that we had looked upon a few hours since. So much for past pleasures. What comes next? Gough's lecture I believe and it will be the same as to listen to a lecture on temperance after so much dissipation. That is temperance in all things, not only abstaining from alcholic drinks.

The stream look very quiet to-day. A few formal calls have served to pass away the morning, the dinner table was unusually dull, and the effusts of the party can be seen on all hands. Many of the strangers did not seem to be gay, some are to return next week, to attend Gov. Bissell's party. The said the best parties are still to be, but we think there have been some that will be hard to beat.

Some characters are to be acted to-night, if the expected performers can gain sleep enough this afternoon to refresh them and brighten up their ideas, we hope to have a *Day* of wit and fun after the lecture.

Improvement in the High-Pressure Steam Engine.

We learn from the Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald*, that an important improvement in the construction of the high-pressure non-condensing engine has been effected by Mr. Duff, of the Oakbank Engine Works, of that city. It consists of two cylinders, instead of one, as in the ordinary form of the condensing. The steam from the smaller of the two cylinders, before passing into the atmosphere, exhausts itself into the second cylinder, which is three times the capacity of the first. The effect is that the steam gives three-fourths additional power as contrasted with the same volume of steam acting through the former or single cylinder engine—in proof of which the Duff improved engine with a cylinder of only eight inches diameter is doing the work with greater facility than the single cylinder engine, which has one of ten inches diameter, the length of stroke and pressure of steam in both being the same. In there is in addition this most material distinction, that the improved or double cylinder engine is in operation at Mr. Duff's works.

ADVERTISING ON'S BUSINESS.—We have just had down a letter of the London *Times*, with the feeling which that journal always evinces in its—aforesaid—ignorance, and admiration of the prodigious extent to which Englishmen, in the pursuit of wealth, advertise their business. The vaunted editorial ability of that paper, is, in our opinion, more than matched, upon more than one American paper. But its advertising supplement, and its vast volumes of infinitely varied announcements, are a wonder, as unequalled in our journalism, as it is characteristic of the most systematic and successful enterprise extant. For the fees of the *Times* Whatever the English have got to sell, they advertise. The mild columns of the *London Times* are a reflection of the industry of a large part of the British people.

Trades generally in New York, refuse Spring ish coin, unless at a discount of 20 per cent, in ante; price of the passage of the law in Congress making their value. It is believed the old Spanish money is about to disappear. Perhaps dull, jous the egg or not. The *N. Y. Times* tells of a dry goods merchant who sent his servant girl her weekly $3 in Spanish shilling pieces, and found the money in the street next day. This shows that the money is so well known of these coins the currency will be more and more full upon those who are least able to bear it.

Public Institutions in Jacksonville.

The bill introduced into the House by Mr. Boat, of Marshall, on the 27th, for an "Act making further provisions for the Insane, and amending the laws in relation to the Public Institutions at Jacksonville," is intended to carry out the recommendations contained in the report of a joint select committee, appointed during the last session of the General Assembly, and provides as follows:

1. For an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to the Hospital for the Insane, to enable that Board to complete the building as so as to accomodate 250 patients, as originally designed.

2. For the reduction of the number of trustees to six, and the appointment of one half biennially, thereafter.

3. For reducing the Directors of the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb to six, and the appointment of one half biennially.

5. For abolishing the office of steward in each of said institutions.

6. Prohibiting each board from appointing a member thereof to any office or place under the Board, and for making contracts for services or work, or for goods and chattles, or anything of value with a member or members thereof.

7. Providing that not more than one member of each Board shall reside in the county of Morgan.

8. Requiring the accountant of said Institutions to be so kept and reported as to show the kind, quantity and cost of every article purchased.

9. Requiring the biennial report to be prepared and printed so as to deliver copies thereof to the Governor ten days before the regular meeting of the Legislature, and furnish each member of the Legislature with twenty five copies during the first week of the Session.

10. Vesting the Governor with the same power to remove members of the Boards as is exercised by the President of the United States in regard to executive officers.

The Bishop Hill Controversy.

BERDAN, DEC. 16th, 1856.

EDITOR TRIBUNE:—We have seen a statement made by Eric W. Norberg and others, lately of the Bishop Hill Colony, published in the *Tribune* for the 19th of November last, in regard to some troubles at the Bishop Hill Colony, and also a reply made by Henry W. Wells and others of Cambridge, published in the *Tribune* of the 4th inst., and would, as citizens of Henry County and neighbors of the Bishop Hill Colony, in accordance with our own observations, knowledge and information, state that we not only believe the facts revealed by Eric W. Norberg, to be in conformity with truth, but that we know that he could have added many more facts to his statement more condematory, had his object been to 'inflame the public against the colony. Although Mr. Norberg does not believe or approve of the doctrines and practices supported at Bishop Hill, we have always found him a true friend of the people of Bishop Hill, and even of the leaders individually, and we deem it our duty to express our opinion that Messrs. Wells & Co., made their statement and 'that justice might be done all parties,' but from motives at variance with truth and justice.

The allusion made against Mr. Norberg individually, is far from just and cannot be believed by any one that for years have known him as a just and peaceable citizen, worthy of respect and confidence.

SAM'L H. ROBERMAN, G. CHURCH,
JOHN SCHAFER, PHILIP MAUCK,
GABRIEL FRIEND, ELMER H. MAUCK,
WM. PRITT, GEO. S. PRITT,
JAS. S. SNYDER, JOHN FRIEND,
P. F. SHAKLEY, JOHN SCHAFFNER,
ERIC LINDVAL.

A Retort,

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The report of proceedings in our Legislature on Wednesday, gives the speech of Wagonseller, one of the "traitors," in full. This speech, it will be remembered, was alluded to in the letter of our correspondent, a day or two since. Mr. W. spoke under high pressure, and without great regard for the wounded feelings of the dark Democracy. He received the character of Forney, and in place his Forney letter, also a letter from Mr. Buchanan, when a member of Polk's Cabinet, condemning Executive interference in State matters, and then gave Mr. Buchanan's letter in behalf of Forney, as follows:

WHEATLAND, Jan. 7, 1857.

My dear Sir:—Although I have always refrained from interfering in the choice of Senators by the Legislature, yet the highly confidential relations which a Pennsylvania Senator, at the present moment, induces me to say in a few words to you, as a valued friend, on the pending Senatorial election.

I learn that doubts have been expressed as to my preference among the candidates, and, although my opinion may be entitled to little weight, I feel the desire to be placed in an equivocal position on this or any other subject.

When asked, I have always said that I preferred Col. Forney, and I should esteem it a friendly act to assist myself for any person, in or out of the Legislature, to support him.

As the same time, I desire to express my warm personal and political regard for Messrs. Robbins, Fraser, Buckalew and Wright.

From the course pursued by Mr. Brodhead, for some years past, confidential relations between him and myself have ceased.

I have thus presented you my views, so that if you should think it necessary, you may speak my sentiments to such persons as may consider them of any value.

From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

HENRY S. MOTT, Esq.

Death of an Interesting Object.

An interesting specimen of humanity—interesting as belong to those who are curious in observing human nature in all its forms, from its lowest to its highest grade of development—died recently at the Insane asylum at Flatbush, L. I. She was born in Brooklyn, of foreign parents, and has been an inmate of the asylum for seven years, and at the time of her death had attained the age of fourteen. Visitors of the Institution found her an object of great interest, and she always manifested pleasure at the curiosity with which she was regarded. Her small head, prominent face, which she had a habit of thrusting forward, and her quick, nervous motion, gave her some resemblance to the Ape tribe, and from this similitude she was commonly known as Monkey Mary.

We are indebted to Dr. Thomas Taylor, the accomplished chief of the hospital, for the following particulars developed at the post mortem examination, which showed that death was occasioned by a tumor in the brain. The brain was well developed for her age, but the brain, "the seat of mind," was extremely small, weighing only eight ounces, while the average weight of the brain of the female adult is fifty-two ounces. The dimensions of the head, compared with the average size, were:

Circumference,	19 in.	[illegible] average, 21 in.
Longitudinal diameter,	6 in.	[illegible] average, 7 in.
Fr. to occ. line of ear	5 in.	[illegible] 6 in.
Ear to top of head,	4 in.	[illegible] 5 in.

Whether a specific volume of brain is necessary for the development of the mental faculties, and that where it is under a certain size idiocy is the inevitable result, is a question that has engaged the attention of phrenologists for the reason that, if true, it affords the strongest proof that the brain is the organ of the intellectual functions. Gall denies intelligence to crania which are only from 14 to 17 inches in circumference, and Spurzheim says it cannot be regarded as the circumference necessary for intelligence. The total want of intellect in the subject of this notice, where there was apparently no injurious or abnormal not seem to be brain apart from deficiency in size, confirms the correctness of the observations of these authorities. She had not acquired a word of language except "mamma" and "papa," not because of any defect in the organs of speech or hearing, for these were developed, but from inability to appreciate the significance of speech. Indeed her capacity for intelligence did not seem to be superior to that of the more sagacious of the canine species. She had been taught to open or shut a door and to pick up a stick when told, but at that point her ability to understand speech or pantomime ceased. When pleased, displeased, or in pain, her countenance was quite expressive of emotion. In appearance and degree of intelligence she very much resembled the children exhibited some years ago as "Aztecs."

SOMETHING STRAY.—We suppose it must be Park Godwin who writes the article in Putnam for February entitled "Southern Literature." The late Savannah Convention, its sayings and doings from the text. The convention lampoons of as the Pickwickian Club, and the principal speakers are Messrs. Tupman, Winkle, etc., whom Dickens has caused to figure for the world's amusement in his inimitable "Pickwick Papers." The article in question concludes as follows to one of the Savannah orators:—

"Go to! Tupman! you are speaking in a purely Pickwickian sense when you say "we abolition fanatics." Go to! Go to! Tupman! We do speak ill of Slavery and we shall often do so. We shout folly as it flies, and wherever it flies, and whenever it perches. And if folly blunts the sense or fiddles into fury we shall still shout away."

INDIAN ABOUT.—A dozen chiefs and noted ones of the Seminole Nation tribe of Indians were in this city on Saturday, bedizzned with paint, and arrayed in gaudiest style. They had a pow-wow with the Governor, and gave the white chief the Indian name of "Big Knife." Our Governor, of course, gave her name in similitude

Copartnerships, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—HENRY A. WRIGHT was admitted a partner of our firm on the 1st of January, 1857.
BURNET, REID & CO.
Chicago, Jan. 31, 1857.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Benjamin Wirt into a partnership with us in the Wine business.
JACKSON & WIRT.
Chicago, Jan. 31, 1857.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Hedges & Rogers, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by Hedges & Rogers.
Chicago, Jan. 31, 1857.

EXCHANGE BANK, CHICAGO, JAN. 1st, 1857.—Hamilton B. Ogden and Isaac Phillips have been admitted as partners in this bank.
H. B. OGDEN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Hollenbeck, Wadsworth & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by Wadsworth & Co., who are authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.
HENRY HOLLENBECK, THOMAS WADSWORTH, CALVIN T. WADSWORTH.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a partnership in the business of Commission Merchants, under the firm of Ogden, Hale & Co., for the transaction of such business as may be offered them, in the general produce and commission business, at the old stand, No. 11 Lake street, Chicago.
H. B. OGDEN, H. T. HALE, HENRY PHILLIPS.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1857.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Hedges & Rogers, in the Wine and Liquor business, was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. The business will be settled by Hedges & Rogers, who are authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1857.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED at the old stand, corner of Market and Water streets, by Hedges, Rogers & Co., who will be pleased to see the friends of the late firm.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Wood & Bailey, is dissolved by mutual consent. Business will be settled by the firm of Wood & Bailey.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1856.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED at the old stand, corner of Market and Water streets, by Hedges, Rogers & Co., who will be pleased to see the friends of the late firm.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1857.

Printing and Binding.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.
Culver, Page & Hoyne,
SUCCESSORS TO W. M. STAFF.

FINDING OUR ROOM AND FACILITIES too limited for the business done by us, we have fitted up the new and commodious building No. 155 Lake street, (Tribune Building, second floor,) with every facility for the manufacture of Blank Books of every description, and have added to our stock a large and complete assortment of Stationery, to which we invite the attention of our friends and the public.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

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LEGERS, JOURNALS, DAY AND CASH Books, Letter Books, Memorandum Books, Pass and Bank Account Books, constantly on hand.
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RAILROAD COMPANIES, BANKERS, Merchants, Hotels and others, will find it to their interest to call at our Blank Book Manufactory, where they will find a large assortment of Blank Books, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, Pocket Books, Pocket Memorandums, or other articles, at wholesale or retail.
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Cor. Clark and Lake Streets.

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CHARLES SCOTT,
Cor. Clark and Lake Streets.

Hats and Caps.

Benedict, Mallory & Farnam
Manufacturers and Jobbers of Hats, Caps & Straw Goods, at Wholesale,
102 South Water Street, Chicago.
WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A COMPLETE assortment of spring styles of the above goods, to which we invite the attention of Jobbers. Particular attention is called to our large stock of STRAW GOODS, (of every possible description,) which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
☞ To those who may not be able to call personally we would say that we will send an exhibition to our customers our good, when and upon terms as they may desire.
N. B.—We have no Agents in the West.
102 South Water Street.
BENEDICT, MALLORY & FARNAM.

W. O. KEELER,
EXCELSIOR
Hat, Cap, Fur and Straw Goods Store.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE PLEASURE of informing the citizens of Chicago and the public in general, that he has added the Hat, Cap and Straw Goods business to his Fur business, under the Western House, where he will be happy to see his friends and the public generally, on the most favorable and best terms, assured that they can suit themselves in quality and price, as he has the largest and best assortment of Hats and Caps ever before offered in this city, and will sell them at wholesale or retail, for cash only, by the dozen or less.
Our Hats are made under the supervision of one of the best of Hatters, and we warrant each one to be as represented.
Military Hats made to order.
☞ Country Merchants supplied with Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods, &c.
W. O. KEELER,
Chicago, Ill., April 9.

MORGAN STALLION.
TO THE BREEDERS OF HORSES.
I WOULD GIVE NOTICE TO THE BREEDERS of the Counties of Cook, DuPage, Will, Kane and Lake, in the State of Illinois, and in the Counties of Lake, Porter, Lake and Jasper, in the State of Indiana, that I have purchased the celebrated Morgan Stallion, known as the "Morgan Horse," of Mr. John Frink, and intend to keep him during his stay, known as the "Morgan Horse," at the Stable of Mr. Lewis Ferry, in Chicago, commencing the first day of March next. I have made the journey to Vermont and back, and find the sire of the "Morgan Colt" to be the same horse that I formerly owned and sold to Mr. Frink, and which I have no doubt is the same horse known as the "North Pacific." He is a dark bay, about 15 hands high, weighing 1,050 lbs., and is in every respect the same horse in appearance that he was when I owned him, with the exception of a little more flesh, which he has now, and which he lacked when I owned him, which I attribute to his being in better condition than he was when I owned him. The original "Morgan Colt" was sired by the "Old Morgan Horse," and was considered the best colt of his age and size that was then in Vermont. The "Morgan Horse" was sired by the celebrated "Justin Morgan," and he by the celebrated "Old Morgan," the sire of all the Morgans. The "Morgan Horse" was considered the best of the Morgan family, and was the sire of more good horses than any other Stallion in the Morgan family. The "Morgan Colt"

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—Supreme Court, Third Grand Division—June Term, A. D. 1856.

Daniel Gingert, vs. James Brackett, Henry Averill and Ira Averill—Trespass on the Case.

WHEREAS, A WRIT OF ERROR WAS GRANTED in the above entitled cause, to the above named defendants, and a writ of error issue, bound, returnable on the third Monday in June, 1856, and by law required, and an affidavit was filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court, as the law directs, whereby it appears that said defendants, Averill, Brackett & Averill, are non-residents of the state of Illinois, and the said defendants, and Brackett, being duly called in open Court, whereon it is ordered by the Court, that the judgment of the Court below, according to the rule of said Supreme Court, in such cases, made, be reversed.

Now, therefore, we command you, that if error, whereon nothing, or no sufficient answer shall be herein assigned, that you do, in no bond, be set aside, and the record and proceedings, with the judgment of said Court, to be judged at Ottawa, in said county, on the first Monday in June next, to be then and there to remain and proceedings, and the errors assigned, if any shall be, and further to do and receive what said Court shall order in this behalf.

Witness, Lyman Trumbull, Clerk of said Court, at Ottawa, December 5th, 1855.

[L. S.] C. LYMAN TRUMBULL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss.

Cook County Circuit Court, March Term, A.D. 1856.

Rachel Blakeley, George Moore.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said Rachel Blakeley, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, against the property belonging to said Rachel Blakeley, and in favor of said Plaintiff, Moore, and that the said Rachel Blakeley, is a non-resident of the state of Illinois, and that the said Plaintiff, Moore, has filed his affidavit, and has commenced his suit against said Rachel Blakeley, in said Cook County Circuit Court, and that the said Plaintiff, Moore, claims the sum of Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars